NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

V. XXVI.,... No. 8,058.

WASHINGTON.

THE FENATE DEBATING THE BANKRUPT BILL-IMPORTANT P'RANCIAL MEASURS ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE-PROPO-BITION TO REMOTE THE NAVAL ACADEMY-THE GOV. ERNMENT FRINTER BILL PASSED—THE TARIFF BILL-THE AIR LINE BAILROAD—THE WHISEY TAX—INDICT MENT OF SURRATT FOR MURDER-THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1967. In the Senate to-day the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, requesting Mr. Doolittle to retign, were presented by the Chair, and ordered to be printed. The proposition to increase the pay of civil employés in Washington was taken up and debated, but the expiration of the morning hour cut it off, and it takes its chances on future morning hours. Mr. Williams introduced a bill declaring the military superior to the civil power in the rebellious States. It was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The Bankrupt bill was debated from 1 till 5 o'clock. a test vote was taken on a motion to recommit, which was defeated; so the passage of the bill may be looked upon as tolerably certain. Mr. Wade intends to call up his one-term amendment to the Constitution to-morrow if he can get an opportumty. Mr. Edmunds will press the Tenure-of-Office bill to a vote as soon as the Bankrupt bill is disposed of. It is probable that the amendment of the House preventing the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate will be concurred in. This is the only point at issue between the two Houses on This being resolution day in the House, some two

hours were consumed in disposing of a large number

that were offered. Hooper and Kasson attempted to have the House hold night sessions during the remainder of the session, but failed, a majority of the members being of opinion that five hours stretch daily in a badly ventilated room, containing at least on an average three hundred persons, is enough, without adding three or four hours more. Mr. Noell introduced a resolution asking for female suffrage. He began introducing this or a similar resolution on the first day of the session, and continues bringing it up for action weekly. It was laid over to-day under the rules of the House, and will not be heard of again until next Monday. Nothing will be heard of Noell until then. A number of members were evidently taken with a financial fit. No less than six resolutions touching the finances of the country were introduced for disposal. The vote on Wilson's resolution, providing for no greater curtailment of Government currency than \$48,600,000 for the year 1867, which shall not be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due the current year, and in lieu of the compound interest notes in excess, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to issue legal tender notes not bearing interest, stood 40 Yeas to 70 Nays against ordering the pre-vious question. Price of Iowa afterward introduced a resolution substantially the same as Wilson's, and the previous question on its passage was refused by the close vote of 68 Yeas to 69 Nays. Coukling and Morrill were very active in obtaining the defeat of these resolutions, and were supported by members from the Eastern and Middle States, with a few Western Democrats. After Wilson and Price had been disposed of, Grinnell of Iowa introduced a resolution providing for no further reduction of outstanding United States notes, and in structing the Ways and Means Committe to report such bill as necessary to effect this object. Morrill attempted to have this tabled, but failed by a vote of 70 to 82. The bill was passed by a very close vote, the Western men going almost solidly for it. From finances the House went to loyalty and patriotism. A resolution was offered by Mr. Schenck to instruct the Naval Committee to report on the expediency of removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis, Md., to a point in the United States where a loyal community exists. On this resolution the rules for its introduction were suspended by the large vote of 96 to 36, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote. Schenck supported his resolution in a few pertinent remarks, in which he stated that it was a notorious and disgraceful fact that Annapolis, the site of the present Naval Academy, contained a community disloyal to the Government, and the social influence upon cadets was alarming, and should be immediately looked after. recent action of the Maryland Legislature, in throwing out a Union member for the purpose of electing Gov. Swann United States Senator, and providing for the overthrow of the present Municipal Government of Baltimore, was among the things that prompted the resolution. Its receiving the solid support of the Republican party In the House shows that it was well timed. The restof the day's session was spent on the Harbor and River Fortification Appropriation bill, which, after a debate of an hour and more, was virtually killed in Committee of the Whole by the striking out of the enacting clause. This was a test vote, and insures the defeat of the bill when a vote is taken in the House. The spirit of the Republican members of the House toward the Executive was shown today. Bingham offered a resolution, which read that 'the House respectfully request the Secretary of State to furnish it certain information," etc. Conkling rose when it was offered, and moved to amend by striking out the words "respectfully request," and make it simply the House "order" the Secretary of State to favnish, etc.

The Senate, in returning the Tariff bill to the House, did not send their various amendments to it in detail, as usual, but struck the whole bill out from the enacting clause, and inserted a substitute embodying all the points on which they agreed, as well as those on which they disagreed. By sending their amendments only, all the numerous items on which the two Houses have agreed-such as coal, &c .would, by the rules, have been out of the controversy, but, as it is, every item is again open to debate and amendment, doubling the time to be spent in the consideration of the bill in the House, and doubtless increasing the points of disagreement to be finally settled by a Conference Committee.

The last legislative day of this session will be Satnrday, March 2, as, although Congress always contiones its session from the previous day till noon of March 4, it cannot hold a legislative session of that date. As the President has 10 days beside Sundays to consider bills, all sent him on and after Wednesday,

Feb. 20, can be pocketed by him. From the vote of the House to-day on the subject of removing the Naval Academy from Annapolis, it Is evident that the Naval Committee will report immediately in favor of the removal. It is stated that New-London, Conn., will be selected as the site for the new Academy, and that League Island will be

selected as the station for the proposed iron-clad Laffin's bill taking from the President the appointment of Government Printer, and giving the same to the House, passed the House to-day, and will pass the Senate also. When it becomes a law, Wendell, the present incumbent, will be dismissed, and his predecessor, Joseph H. Defrees, appointed to the

place. Defrees was removed from the place last Summer, because he would not support the Presi-Secretary McCulloch has sent to Senator Fessenden,

Chairman of the Pinance Counnittee, the scheme prepared by him in conjunction with the National banks, providing for the issue of 100,000,000 4 per cent loan certificates. It is expected that the Chairman will by this measure before the committee tomorrow. The Secretary accompanied it with a letter,
in which he recommended it to the favorable conideration of the Committee. It is thought that a will lay this measure before the committee toin which he recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Committee. It is thought that a majority of the Committee will instruct the Chairman to report it to the Senate. The Chairman to report it to the Senate. The Senate of Indian Affairs this offerneon. The delegations of the Buttle doubt that it will pass the House Committee are also opposed to the proposition of the majority of the Committee will instruct the Chairman to report it to the Senate and Business interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this offerneon. The delegations from the Land now occupied there is little doubt that it will pass the House. The House Committees are also opposed to the proposition by them in Kansas, and settle on land get apart for the said so called States chall constitute as the first to the favorable constitute and crime, and and crime, and the Nays 26.

An amendment was adopted that ne petition or other proceeding under this Act shall be filed, received, or committee will instruct the various findian tribes to whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order whereas, it is necessary that the trims Act shall be filed, received, or committee will have a had an entire that an entire that an entire the tribe that the filed, received and that no period in the Senate and Committee will have a had committee and committee and committee and crime, and crime, and crime, and crime, and crime, and crime, and crime,

introduced to-day and passed, instructing said Committee to report a bill providing that there shall be no further reduction of the four millions of greenbacks per month during the present year. The Committee are, nevertheless, compelled to report the bill, and it will probably pass the House, but it will undoubtedly fail in the Senate. The Secretary of the Treasury has strength enough in the Senate Committee to prevent its being reported this session. The most that either House will do this session will be to pass some measure providing for the issue of loan certificates, to take the place of the compound in

terest notes falling due during the year 1867. The Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads had under consideration to-day the House bill allowing the Clinton Bridge to be constructed across the Mississippi. Gen. Warren, belonging to the United States Engineer Corps, was examined in regart to the matter. Nothing definite was done in the matter. The Committee will meet again to-

The Senate Military Committee have had under onsideration for some time the House bill for the construction of an air line railroad from Washington to New-York, and to-day asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Committee were unable to ascertain that anybody desired the construction of this road-taking small account of the unanimous wish of the public.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, who have had the whisky tax question under examination for npward of a week, made their report to the General Committee to-day. From all the information which they were enabled to obtain on the subject, they are of opinion that it is not expedient to make any reduction at present. The 'General Committee have not yet acted upon the matter. Commissioner Wells is very anxious to get a reduction, but it looks as if he

The recent seizure of Spanish wines at the New-York Custom-House is to be brought to the attention of the Government here. It is alleged that evidence has been filed by the Spanish Minister with the Department fully justifying the importers. A resolution will be introduced to-morrow calling upon the Government to furnish that information. It is urged that the persons engaged in effecting these seizures were influenced by other than honest

In the event of the rejection of Gen. Dix's nomination, the French mission will be in all probability solicited for Senator Foster. Gov. Andrew of Boston is speken of as a still more available and competent candidate, his great services during the war calling for such a distinguished recognition. It is stated the President favors Gov. Andrew, notwithstanding his politics. The Vienna mission will probably be tendered to Gen. King, now at Rome. Cowan cannot be

The rumors which prevail here of a new policy of econstruction to be forthcoming in the President's essage to the Fortieth Congress have obtained some weight from the fact that on Sunday evenng Governors Orr, Parsons and Sharkey telegraphed to the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina to hold their Legislatures in session, and if adjourned to callgan extra ession immediately. It is now definitely stated that the coterie of prominent Southerners, including Governors Orr, Parsons, Sharkey and Marvin, who have been of late in frequent consultation with the President, have prepared a series of resolutions that are to be transmitted to the Legislatures of the excluded States for adoption. They relate principally to the question of suffrage, and provide that all male adults having the proper requisites of age, &c., may vote, without distinction of color, provided they can read and write and possess property to the amount of \$250. It was with a view to obtaining the earliest possible etion upon these resolutions, which have been forwarded to South Carolina and Georgia, that the dispatches of the Governors above-mentioned to their Legislatures were sent, off night before last. The question is thus precipitated that the President may be advised in season to determine upon the tenor of his message. The question of general amnesty is said to have not been taken into considera-

tion in the formation of the "new policy." The Southern Republican Association held a meeting to-night, at which there was a large attendance. The reports of a portion of the Committees previously appointed were made, and others asked for additional time. In accordance with a resolution heretofore adopted, the Chairman announced the folowing as the only names he had thus far selected as an Executive Committee, to continue in force until the close of the next Presidential election, to arrange the details and manage the campaign in the Southern States, and also to cooperate with other loyal conventions and associations having the same object: Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Louisiana, E. Heistand; Mississippi, J. W. Field; Arkansas, Valentine Dell; Virginia, Geo. Tucker; Georgia, G. W. Ashburn; Missouri, Chas. E. Moss. On motion, T. J. Durant was elected a member at large. There was no other business of importance transacted, the hours of the meeting being principally occupied in long discussions as to whether newspaper correspondents and reporters should be allowed to make reports of the doings of the Association. R. King Cutler, Judge Heistand, Mr. Moss, Mr. Gordan, Mr. Ashburn, Mr. Dell, and others, participated in the debate.

This afternoon the Grand Jury, through their foreman, presented an indictment against John B. Surratt. The indictment is accompanied by a present-ment charging John Wilkes Booth with the murder of Abraham Lincoln; and John H. Sarratt, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne and Geo. A. Atzerot for being present, aiding and abetting, on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The indictment is for murder, and in its first count charges that John H. Surratt, on or about the 14th day of April, 1865, did murder Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges that John H. Surratt and John Wilkes Booth did murder Abraham Lincoln. The third count charges with the murder of Abraham Lincoln, John H. Surratt, Lewis Payne. John Wilkes Booth, David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot and Mrs. M. E. Surratt. The fourth count charges that John Wilkes Booth, John H. Surratt, David E. Harold, Geo. A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt did conspire and confederate together to kill

and murder Abraham Lincoln. Senator Wilson submitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting from Gen. Grant a plan proposed by Col. Parker of his staff, for establishing a permanent peace between the United States and the various Indian tribes. It embodies four principal suggestions: First: That the management of the Indian Affairs should be transferred to the War Department; giving reasons, among which is the assumed necessity of abolishing the trading and agency system. It charges upon many agents the disposition "to avoid all trouble and responsibility and nake as much mozey as possible out of their offices."

The establishment of Territorial Governments

Second: The establishment of Territorial Covernments for the Indians.

Third: The appointment of an Inspection Board as a temporary measure to examine the accounts of Indian Agents, and inspect the goods and agricultural implements furnished to the Indians.

Fourth: A commission consisting of whites and educated Indians to visit all the tribes; hold talks with them; show them the benefits of permanent peace, and of abandonment of a nounadic life; the adoption of agricultural and pastoral pursuits; and of consolidating in one territory.

The American Government protests that it "can never adopt the policy of a total extermination of the Indian race within her limits, numbering, perhaps, less than 400,000, without a cost of untold treasure and lives of her people, beside exposing herself to the abhorrence and censure of the entire civilized world."

Major-Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gen. Grant in favor of the Indian Bureau being transferred to

them in Indian Territory. The interview continued for some time, but no arrangements were entered into, and another one will take place in a few days. The Yellow Jacket (Washoe mining) case has been

decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The writ of error is dismissed, leaving the judgment of the Court below affirmed.

It is stated that the correspondent of Mr. Seward, who calumniated Mr. Motley, is a Mr. MacCracken, a relative of Charles O'Conor, esq., of New-York.

There is a rumor in circulation here to-night to the effect that a Mr. Lee, of the Treasury Department, disappeared on Saturday evening, and that \$80,000, which had been set aside for the payment of coupons, is also missing.

There is considerable speculation here regarding the assembling of so many prominent Generals of the army. The presence of Gens. Sickles, Pope, Thomas, Sheridan, G. K. Warren, and others, and the report that Gen. Sherman will arrive to-morrow, and that Gen. Meade has also been summoned here, are suggestive of important matters which call for their attention. Gen. Sheridan arrived to-night at Willard's, accompanied by Gen. Forsyth, Col. Thos. Moore, Major Schuyler Crosby, and Dr. Asche of his staff. Gen. Grant has invited Gen. Sheridan to become his guest during his stay

Gov. Winthrop of Mass., and Geo. Peabody arrived here to-day.

A suit has been commenced by Richard H. Coxe of Georgetown against Mrs. Senator Wade, Mrs. Senator Pomeroy, and other ladies, directresses of the society for the aid of Destitute Colored Women and Children, for using his property without his leave, laying his damages at \$10,000. Coxe entered the Rebellion at the commencement of the war, leaving his property at Georgetown, and the Government took possession of it, turning it over to the above named society. A building was used by it for school and other purposes. At the close of the war Coxe returned, was pardoned by the President, took possession of his property, and has now commenced suit for damages as above stated.

Gen. Ayers, Col. Clitz, and Col. Black, of the Army, compose a Board which has been in session at West Point for the last seven months to revise the tactics now in use by the United States Army, which are known as Gen. Casey's. If the Secretary of War approves of the Report, it is said Gen. Upton's copyright will probably net him from \$50,000 to \$75,000, unless it should be printed by the Government.

Gen. Chas. H. Howard forwarded 30 freedmen to New-England to-night, where homes have been obtained for them.

Major-Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued to-day the following order to the Assistant-Commissioners throughout the country:

"The special attention of the Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau is called to the subject of transportation. Transportation is given only to relieve tife Government of the support of the indigent, and to emble those in extreme want to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Hereafter no orders for transportation of freedmen and refugees will issue except from this office, and every application, beside the rigid conditions already imposed, must set forth clearly the fact of extreme desitation, which must be certified to by the Assistant Commissioner in person."

The Board recently appointed by the Navy Department, of which Commodere Lee is President, to examine officers of the Volunteer Service, who desire to enter the Regular Navy, will meet at the Navy Department to-morrow morning and commence the examination. The Beard organized on Monday last, and adjourned until to-merrow.

George Taylor, Robert J. Brent, and Rishard Merrick, esqrs., Attorneys for the State of Texas, have commenced suit in the United States District Court in this city against the Secretary of the Treasury, merely for the purpose of testing the right of holders of certain indemnity bonds to recover the amount thereof, namely, \$100 in gold. It is simply a question of title. Texas alleges that these bonds were improperly procured from the State on unfulfilled contracts during the Rebellion and sold to the various persons who now claim payment, and for this reason should not be honoxed by the Government.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hartley, who has been ill for several weeks past, has sufficiently

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day

\$1,324,860 53. XXXIXTH CONGRESS .- Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1867.

PETITIONS-A PROTEST.

Petitions were presented and referred.
Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) presented the protest of citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels, which was referred to the

ters to Camadian Billi Vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AIR-LINE RALEGAD.

Mr. WILSON (Eep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize the construction of a military and postal road from Washington to New-Nork, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Committee was discharged.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the certificate of lection of Timothy O. Howe as senator from Wisconsin rom March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1873, which was read, and

ordered to be filed.

FAYMENT OF THE KENTUCKY MILITIA.

The House amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of the Kentucky Militia called into the Government service, was concurred in, and the resolution goes to the President.

Mr. FESSENDEN introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to graint permits to the curators of national scientific institutions to withdraw alcohol from bond, in specified quantities, without the payment of the Internal Revenue tax on the same, or upon the spirits from which such alcohol has been distilled, for the purpose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physiology and natural history belonging to such institution; the said curaters to give bonds conditional that the said alcohol shall be used for no other purposes than above specified; and if any such alcohol shall be otherwise used, the tax upon the whole shall be paid, together with a like amount as penalty. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL TENNISSEEANS.

Mr. PATTERSON (Dem., Tenn.) introduced a resolu-tion, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of the orders of Gens. Burnside and Schofield organizing a commission to investigate the claims of loyal Tennesceans for army stores.

investigate the claims of loyal Tennesceans for army stores.

Mr. HARRIS (liep., N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the Senator from Tennessee compensation to be computed from the commencement of the XXXIXth Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ili.) said, though the Senators from Tennessee were entitled to compensation from the date of the admission of Tennessee, but not before, to pay them from the commencement of the Congress would be to admit that the State of Tennessee was entitled to representation all along. If this principle were applied to Tennessee, it would apply to South Carolina, and when Senators from that State were admitted as they, sooner or later, must be, they would claim compensation from date of their election, and must receive it.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution till to morrow.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded, but were afterward withdrawn, and the motion was decided in the affirmative.

affirmative.

On TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of a bill to regulate the time and place of holding the United States District Court in the State of Maine. The bill was indefilitely postponed.

e of establishing Agricultural Colleges. Read and

purpose of cetablishing Agricultural Colleges. Read and ordered to be printed. Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction: "A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICENT GOVERN-MENT OF THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

" Whereas, 'The pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louislana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, were set up without the authority of Congress, and therefore of no Constitutional validity, and

"Whereas, They are in the hands and under the control of the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion, and afford no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance

military district, to be subject to the military authorities of the United States, as herein enacted and prescribed.

"SECTION 2. | And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the General of the Army, under the authority of the President of the United States, to assign to the

the duty of the General of the Army, under the authority of the President of the United States, to assign to the command of said districts an officer of the Regular Army not below the rank offerigaler-General; to Armish such officer with a military force sufficient to enable bim to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

"SEC, 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all pencenble and law-abiding persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow the local tribunals to take furisdiction and to try offenders; or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding, and all egislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be void and of no effect.

"SEC, 4. And be infrarther enacted, That Courts and Judicial officers of the United States may issue writs of harbars corpus in behalf of prisoners in military custody, only when some commissioned officer on duty in the district where the petition originates shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon hours that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongfully, and that he believes that the indorsed petition is made in good faith, and that justice may be done, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime, and all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this Act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and n

and regulations for the government of the Army san how be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provision."

ARRESTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill supplementary to the several acts of Congress, abolishing imprisonment for debt, providing that all persons arrested upon mesne process or execution issuing from any United States Court, shall be entitled to discharge in the same manner as if he were arrested on like process under State Courts of the same District, the same eath may be taken, and the same length of time be required as is provided by such State laws; and all modifications, conditions, and restrictions, upon imprisonment for debt in any State, shall be applicable to process issuing out of the Courts of the United States therein, but all such proceedings shall be had before some of the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back adversely the resolution of Mr. Davis delarative of the principle of the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

was discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Nr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendment the bill providing for the allotment of Justices of the Supreme Court among the circuits, and for the appointment of Marshals for the Supreme Courts, and for the District of Columbia. The amendment of the Committee strikes out the section authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and also gives to the courts direct the power to appoint the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and also gives to the courts direct the power to appoint the Marshals for the Supreme Court, instead of upon nomination of the Chief Justices.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that the act authorizing the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies farnished to the United States, shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of claims for stores taken or furnished for the use of the same, nor for the use or inlury to real estate or personal property by military authority or troops of the United States, where the claim originated during the late Rebellion in any State declared in insurrection by the proclamation of July 1, 1862, excepting to the loyal citizens of the States of West Virginia and Tennessee.

MR. DOGLITTLE INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN. MR. DOOLISTLE INSTRUCTED TO RESIGN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate joint olutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, instructing Mr. Doolittle to resign his seat in the Senate, which was ordered to he on the table, and be printed.

ordered to be on the table, and be printed.

ACHIC RALIBOAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.), called up the bill to grant aid for the construction of the San Francisco Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said, as the Railroads of the West were getting a great deal of the public lands, he thought that the Atlantic States ought to get some for their roads. He would, therefore, offer an amendment, as an additional section, granting 200,000 acres of public land to aid in the construction of the Junction and Break water Railroad in the State of Deaware.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) thought that Mr. Saulsbury could hardly be in earnest in ordering this amendment. If he wanted public lands for the State of Delaware he should bring in an independent proposition looking to that end.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought that this was a very proper

occasion for testing the question whether the public lands were exclusively for the Western States and their rail-The amendment was disagreed to and the bill was

passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) called up the joint resolution giving 20 per cent additional compensation for one year from and after the 30th of June, 1866, to all the civil employees of the Government in the City of Washington, whose salary does not exceed \$3,500 per annum.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) inquired if workmen in the Navy-Yard were included.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it did not embrace the mechanics of the Navy-Yard.

of the Navy-Yard.

Nr. TRUMBULL (Rep., 10.) inquired if the provision denying the benefits of this act to those whose salaries were increased since 1864 would prevent the female cierks, whose salaries had been thus increased, from getting the

whose salaries had been thus increased, from getting the increased compensation.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it would.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed that this was unjust, and hoped that the bill would be amended in this particular before it was passed.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL POSITONED.

Pending the discussion of this subject the morning hour expired, and the regular order was called for. This was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, on which the question was on concurring in the House amendment to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from those who are declared not removable without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) moved to postpone the above and take up the Bankrupt bill.

It was agreed to by a vote of Yeas 24, Nays 16.

So the Bankrupt bill was taken up.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) gave notice that, as soon as the Bankrupt bill was disposed of, he should insist upon the disposal of the bill to regulate the tenure of office, which had just been laid aside.

Several amendments to the Bankrupt bill, of a trivial

Several amendments to the Baukrupt bill, of a trivial

and unimportant character, were concurred in, as recommended by the Judiciary Committee. One of the Judiciary Committee's amendments was the

following section:
 "Section 31. That any crediter opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may, upon filing a specification, in writing, of the grounds of his opposition, demand that t . s question to the bankrupt's right to a discharge be t ed at a session of the District Court, unless it be satis actorily shown to the Court that it would be unjust to the bankrupt to subject him to the expense and delay of such trial; in which case it shall be the duty of the Court to refuse such trial. But only one such trial shall be had, and if the jury disagree, the Court shall decide upon the and the jury and the decision of the Court shall be final, as

far as the proceedings in bankruptcy are concerned. The amendment was to strike out the words, "upon filling," and insert "file;" and to strike out all after the word opposition, and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated ses-sion of the District Court."

sion of the District Court."

The above amendment was agreed to.
The next amendment was to strike out the following:
"and in all proceedings in Easkruntey commenced after one year from the time this bill shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent, in writing, of a majorify of the number and value of his creditors, who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of the ap, lication for a discharge."

is filed in the case at or before a discharge."

Mr.WH.SON (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend by retaining the above, omitting the words: "commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation." It was disagreed to.

The question then recurred on striking out the clause above quoted, and it was stricken out.

An amendment to allow one year, instead of two, during which the creditor may contest the validity of the discharge of the bankrupt on the ground of its having been fraudulently obtained, was disagreed to.

Mr. WHILIAM (Rep., Oregn) offered a proviso to the

been fraudulently obtained, was disagreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregen) offered a provise to the
ast section that no proceeding in voluntary bankruptcy,
under this act, shall absolve of affect any obligation of

inder this act, shall absolve of affect any obligation of any existing contract or indebtedness.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohlo) said that the effect of the above amendment, if adopted, would be to kill the bill indirectly. He much preferred a direct vote.

After debate, Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill with recommit the still, with instructions to report a bill with certain restrictions named in the instructions concerning voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the pending bill.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the pending bill. He was also opposed to the amendments of Mr. Williams, the only effect of which would be forembarrass the bill.

The motion to recommitting the bill.

The motion to recommit was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Williams, and it was disagreed to by a vote of Yeas 10 and

affairs of such corporation shall be wound up in the manner prescribed in this Act in respect to natural persons.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the amendment by striking out the proviso above quoted.

Mr. HOWARD asked if that was in order when his motion who to strike act the whole action. tion was to strike out the whole section.
The CHAIR said it was in order.
ADJOURNAENT.
The Senate, at 4:45, without voining on the above, ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILIS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of the States for bills and Joint resolutions for reference, and under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRANDAGEE (Rep., Conn.) deciaratory of the law of iongevity of rations of officers of the anny. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER (Dem., N. Y.) to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the eastern shore of New-Jersey. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Heliment of a mayal and imprime coal depot on the eastern shore of New-Jersey. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WELKER (Rep., Ohio) to incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the powers of the same. Which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) to probibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold. Which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It makes it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any gold now in, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith.

By Mr. McKEE (Rep., Tenn.) to empower Judges of the District Courts of the United States to hear and determine appeals from their own-judgments and decrees. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. TRIMBLE (Dem., Ky.) to repeal the tax on State Bank circulation. Which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) for the relief of leyal citizens of the United States in the lately insurrectionary States. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, joint resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, on the subject of Agricultural Colleges. Which was referred to the Committee on the Committee on Agricultural Colleges. Which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction of a Military and Postal Koad from Galveston, Tennes, to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, with a branch to Little Rock, Arkansas. Which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction of a Military and Postal koad from Galveston, Tennessee. Which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. ASHLEY stated that the bill was drawn up by the Southern Association of Washington, of which Mr. Durant is President.

Also, to aid in the construction of a Telegraph increase.

Southern Association of Washington, of which Mr. Durant is President.

Also, to aid in the construction of a Telegraph line from Colorado River to the Pacific Central Raliroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Raliroads.

By Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio), in reference to a Navyard on the North-Western Lakes; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. UPSON (Rep., Mich.), to repeal section 3 of the act of May 15, 1890, meorporating the inhabitants of the City of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Also, to provide for the survey of the harbor at the smooth of the Kalamazoo River, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce.

By Mr. BEAMAN (Rep., Mich.), a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature approving of the action of Congress in passing the District Suffrage bill over the President's veto, which was referred to the Committee on the District

vete, which was recovered to tolerate to the committee of the rate of interest for money in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LYNCH (Rep., Me.)—To provide for the resumption of specie payment. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Also to provide against undue expansion and contraction of the currency. Referred to the same committee.

Ranking and Currency. Also to provide againstanding expansion and contraction of the currency. Referred to the same committee.

By Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minu.)—To amend the act creating the Union Facific Kalirond, so as to provide for the extension of the northern branch from Sloux City, its present terminus, to Lake Superior, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the original act. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Ralirond.

By Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Oregon)—To extend the time for completing the military wagon-road in Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE (Rep., Kansas)—To grant lands to ald in the construction of a raliroad and telegraph line from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, in the direction of Gusymas, in the Gulf of California; referred to the Committee on the Pacific Raliroad. Also, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, to provide for the alienation of the lands of the incompetent class of the Wyandot Indians; it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADFORD (Rep., Colorado)—Amendatory of the Organic Acts of Colorado Territory, for completing the survey of the Colorado River, and for the construction of a wagon-road from Denver City to Salt Lake City. It was referred to the Committee on Territories.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S APOSTACY.

By Mr. COBB (Rep., Wis.) joint resolutions of the Wishelp

By Mr. COBB (Rep., Wis.) joint resolutions of the Wis-consin Legislature in reference to Senator Doolittle; which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. The resolutions declare, in a long preamble, that Senator and principles, has deliberately put himself in active an-tagonism to those principles of justice and equal rights which should be the foundation of a republican govern-ment, by uniting his political fortunes with those of the enemies of the Republic; has grossly betrayed his cou-

in him; has shown himself to be unworthy of further confidence and respect. And they instruct him to resign his Senatorial office.

dence and respect. And they instruct him to resign his Senatorial office.

MR. KELSO'S IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

The call of States for bills having been concluded, the SPEAKER proceeded, as the next business in order, to call the States for resolutions, under which call Mr. Kelso's impeachment resolutions, offered on January, came up, the question being on Mr. Finck's motion to refer them to the Judiciary Committee. They were so referred without a division of the House.

Mr. NOELL (Dem., Mo.) offered a series of resolutions in favor of extending suffrage to women, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill amendatory of the District Suffrage bill in that spirit, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing the cail of a Constitutional Convention in Massaciusetts to make a constitution for that State, republican in form. Debates arising, the resolution went over under the tule.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., lown) offered a resolution declaring it as the opinion of the House that the public interests

It as the opinion of the House that the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the National circulation than \$4,000,000 per month, or \$48,000,000 during culation than \$4,000,000 per month, or \$48,000,000 during the year 1867, which \$48,000,000 ought not to be exclusive of, and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year; and that in lieu of such an amount of compound interest notes as may become due and be redeemed within the year; as may be in excess of the amount of currency authorized to be withdrawn, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and requested to issue United States Legal Tender notes without interest.

Mr. WILSON moved the previous question, and called for tellers.

or tellers. The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted in Yeas 40,

Nays 76.
So the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.), rising to debate the resolution, it went over, under the rule, till Monday next.
Mr. PRICE (Rep., Ohio) offered the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question:

" Whereas, Much embarrassment now prevails in the country, affecting injuriously the commercial and other interest, thereof, on account of what may be done by this Congress affecting the volume of currency now in circulation; therefore, "Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that any

greater reduction of the currency than that already authorized by law-to wit, \$4,000,000 per month-would nged as to take the amount so retired and canceled from the interest bearing notes and not from the non-interest

"Resolved, That that part of the compound interest notes which shall fall due during the next year and shall not be retired and canceled under and by virtue of the law now authorizing the retirement of or cancellation of four millions per month, shall have their places supplied by legal Tender notes bearing no interest."

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) made the question of order that those were substantially the same resolutions that had been offered by Mr. Wilson (Iowa).

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, deciding that the resolutions covered the same ground but were not in the exact words, and could be offered after similar ones were rejected.

Mr. LAWEENE (Rep., Ohio) asked Mr. Price to yield for an amendment forbidding any further reduction of the currency.

Mr. PRICE declined to yield, stating that he wanted the House to stand by his resolutions or to vote them down.

The vote, on seconding the previous question, was aring notes.
Resolved, That that part of the compound interest

down.

The vote, on seconding the previous question, was taken by tellers, and resulted Yeas 68, Nays 69.

So the House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH, rising to debate, the resolutions went over, under the rule, until Monday next. Mr. GRINNELL (Rep., Iowa) offered the following

resolutions and moved the previous question: " Resolved. That the public interest demands that there shall not during the current year be any reduction of the amount of outstanding United States notes, commonly called greenbacks.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report such bill as may be necessary to

The vote on seconding the previous question was taken by tellers, and resulted Yeas 68, Nays 66-so the previous question was seconded.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) moved to lay the resolutions

on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) called for the Yeas and Nays. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted Yeas 70, Nays 82 so the resolution was not laid on the Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. V.) called for the Yeas and Nays on ordering the main question.
The vote was taken by Year and Revaled

87 Yeas and 65 Nays-so the main question was ordered. which was on the adoption of the resolutions. The following is the vote in detail-Republicans, Ro

linson,	Farquaar,	LOAD,	guenanarkar,
nderson.	Ferry.	Longyear,	Sloane,
shley (Ohio	Goodyear.	Lynch,	Hirvens.
laker,	Grinnell.	Marshall,	Stillwell,
leaman,	Griswold.	Marston,	Stokes.
ingham.	Harding (III.)	. Marvin,	Taylor (Tenn.),
llow,	Harris,	Maynard,	Thayer,
fromwell.	Hayes,	McClurg.	F. Thomae,
mekland,	Henderson.	McIndee,	Thornton,
andy,	Higby.	McKee.	Trowbridge,
larke (Ohio).Hill.	Miller,	Upson,
larke (Kan.), Hubbard (Ct.	Morris.	Van Aernam.
obb,	Hubbell (NY.	Moulton,	Van Horn(Mo)
ook.	Hubbell (O.),	O'Neill,	Warner,
ullum,	Ingersoll.	Orth.	Washburn (In)
efrees.	Julian.	Paine.	Welker,
elano.	Kelley,	Patterson,	Whaley,
eming.	Kelso,	Plants,	Wilson (lowa).
onnelly,	Koontz,	Randall, (K)	Wilson (Pa.),
humont,	Kuykendall,	Ross.	Windom-87.
ggleston,	Lawrence (O)	, Sawyer,	to emiliant when
arpsworth,	Lettwich.	Schenck.	THE RESERVE TO SERVE OF
		YS.	STILL WHILE STATE
lley.	Dawes,	Hubbard,	Pomeroy,
mes.	Denison.	Humphrey.	Randall (Pa.),
neona,	Dixon,	Hunter,	Raymond.
aldwin,	Dodge,	Jenckes,	Riller,
anks,	Eldridge,	Ketcham,	Rogers,
axter.	Eliot.	Laffin,	Rolline,
ergen.	Fink.	Lawrence (P.	a)Scoffeld,
idwell,	Garfield.	Le Blond,	Shaukiin,
laine,	Glossbrenner,	Ma Ruer	Spalding,
ontwell.	Harding(Ky.)	Morrehead,	Trimble,
oyer.	Hart,	Morrell,	Van Horn, NY
randegee,	Hise,	Niblack,	Ward (Ky.),
roomall,	Hogan,	Nicholson,	Ward (N. Y.)
ampbell,	Holmes,	Noell,	Washburn(Ms)
onkling.	Hooper,	Perham,	Wentworth.
coper.	Hotchkiss.	Pike.	Winfield 63.

The resolutions were then adopted without a division.

The resolutions were then adopted without a division.

EVENING SISSIONS.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Lowa) offered a resolution for even ing sessions, after to-day, for the remainder of the Session, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.) rising to delate it, the resolution went over, under the rule, until next Monday.

Subsequently, Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to offer a similar resolution, and moved to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

THANES TO SECRETARY STANTON AND OTHERS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Lieut. Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant-Quartermaster, for their persevering labors in obtaining the names of those who diet, whether of wounds received in battle, disease, or starvation in Robel prisons, and publishing them on the rolls of honor of the nation. It was read three times and passed.

STATUTE DIGESTS—BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing, for the use of the House, the digests of statutes of the United States, preserving the rates of duties on imports, and to inquire into the cost thereof, including a compensation to the compiler.

Mr. O'NEILL (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill supplementary to the Bounty act of July 28, 1865; also to provide bounty to seamen, fivenen, sad coal-passers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LYNCH (Rep., Mc.) offered a preamble and resolu-

Mr. LYNCH moved to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas, 60;
Says 82 resolutions were referred, without debate, to the amittee on Reconstruction

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be in-"Resolved, That the Committee on Nava Alasia is the structed to inquire into the propriety of an immediate removal of the United States Nava Academy from its present location in the State of Maryland to some point in a loyal State where the pupils of the institution will be secure against the surrounding of positient and social influences hostile to the National Government, which now predominates at Annapolis, and report by bill or otherwise."

otherwise."
Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) objected.
Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules.
The rules were suspended by a vote of 96 Yeas to 36 Navs, and the resolution was offered.
Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) asked Mr. Schenck to accept an amendment to make the resolution directory to the Committee on Naval Affairs to report such bill.
Mr. SCHENCK, while declaring blusself in favor of the amendment, declined to accept, but would yield to allow it to be offered.

amendment, declined to accept, but would yield to allow
it to be offered.

Mr. PAINE would not then offer it.

Mr. SCHENCK declared that he offered the resolution
in good faith. He had seen too much of the social influences brought to bear on officers and troops etationed in
the midst of a community not sympathizing in loyally
with them, and he did not wish to expose any longer the
young gentlemen of the Naval Academy to the influences
that might affect them and effect the Navy by their being
educated at Annapolis.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Md.) asked Mr. Schenck to yield to
him.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Md.) asked Mr. Schenck to yield to him.

Mr. SCHENCK said he would yield for questions.

Mr. HARRIS said he did not want to ask any questions; he wanted to a bate the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK declined to yield for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND (Dem., Ohio) asked Mr. Schenck what necessity there was for the resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he wanted to get the institution out of Annapolls.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 108 Yeas to 25 Nays.

The CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) the Sceretary of State was directed to report what States now represented in Congress had ratified the Amendment to the Constitution proposed by the XXXIXth Congress.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers, relative to the improvements of the harbors of Peret Water and Pere Marquette, Mich. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of State, in reference to the two bills—the one to repeal the annesty section of the act of July 17, 1862, and the other to regulate the franchise in the Territories—not vetoed by the President nor published as laws, announcing that such bills were filed in the State Department, with a letter from Col. Wm G. Moore, the President's private secretary, dated the 31st of January. It was referred to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Bhis.

A CONGRESS PRINTER TO BE ELECTED.

The bill reported last Saturday from the Committee on Printing for the election of a Congressional Printer by the House and abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing came up, the question being on Mr. Trimble's motion to lay it on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of Yeas 30 to Nays 109, and the bill was then passed without a division.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table by a vote of Yeas 30 to Nays 109, and the bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa), from the Judiclary Committee, reported back to the House the bill to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of Abe President and the acts done in pursuance thereof in the suppression of the Rebellion, and it was made the special order, to be taken up after the Civil Rights bill and the bill to equalize bounties are disposed of.

THE TOUR OF FROP. AGASSIZ.

On motion of Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.), the President was requested to communicate copies of any official cerrespondence respecting the recent visit to Brazil for scientific purposes of Prof. Louis Agassiz.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL—ADJOURNMENT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. POMEROY (Rep., N. Y.) in the chair. On the Fortification bill the question being on the amendment appropriating \$180,000 for commencement of two additional forts at Portland, Maine.

After debate the amendment was rejected.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and finally, on motion of Mr. SQOFIELD (Rep., Pa.), the emering clause of the bill was struck out, which is a rejection of the bill.

The Committee rose and the House, after conforming the action of the Committee, adjourned at 4:29.

TENNESSEE.

THREATS TO ASSASSINATE COL. STORFF. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4 .- The Press and Times of this morning asserted that citizens of White Canon are banded together, and large sums of money raised to procure the assassination of Col. W. B. Stokes and other Radical leaders. In the House of Kepresenta-tives, to-day, a resolution was adopted to investigate

the matter.

In the Schate, to-day, the Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions requesting David Patterson, United States Senator, to resign.

KANSAS. THE LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The Democrafs Topeka special

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 4.—The Democrat's Topeka special says a resolution has been introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives asking Congress to confiscate all property of Rebels in excess of \$5,000.

Both Houses have passed the resolution requesting Congress to establish more military poets on the frontier.

A fesolution was introduced in the Senate providing for a Committee to investigate the alleged case of orther during the late Senatorial election.

Both Houses have passed a resolution asking Congress to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people.